The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

I W W
ORGANIZATION EDUCATION EMANCIPATION

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

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GENERAL STRIKE SWEEPS ON!

LOS ANGELES CASE ENTHUSES WORKERS

Defense Witnesses and Accused Wobblies Speak to Thousands Many Red Cards Written.

NEW CASES IN VALLEY TOWNS

Newsboys Arrested Usually Released Now; Free Press Rights Seem to Be Won.

LOS ANGELES, April 21.—(Court 19, Judge Russ Avery).—Fellow Workers ...van, Howard Smith and Henley were on the stand and certainly showed that the testimony of Stool-pigeon O'Dale was nothing but one damnable lie after another pulled out of thin air.

... Dooney, who had recuperated from the shock of having a criminal syndicalism charge hanging over him for three hours, was on the stand a few minutes more to complete his testimony.

When the Red Squad had let him go they had kept his button, his card, credentials and supplies and some private letters, and had told him very distinctly that they were going to keep them. Vigorous steps with, it must be said, immediate co-operation by Judge Avery, by counsel for the defense, resulted in a court order to restore to Fellow Worker Dooney his personal property. The Red Squad friends, depending on the fact that no professional liar is connected with the defense, told Dooney again that all the personal property that would be restored to him was his fountain pen, and the rest would be kept, so that they would have all the evidence they needed against him the next time he was arrested.

Prompt action by defense counsel sent a message over the 'phone from the clerk of Court 19, which almost melted the wires and resulted in Fellow Worker Dooney getting back all which was taken from him.

Always wanting to be fair, we are glad to state that both Judge Russ Avery himself as well as Mr. Doan, the clerk of Court ... co-operated with us in this matter as ... as could be expected.

All the testimony in Court 19 this past week has been such as to be a credit to the witnesses and to the organization they represented—the I. W. W.

Paper sales are increasing here in Los Angeles and the organization work is progressing at an increased rate.

• • •

SAN PEDRO, Cal., April 21.—The steamer Ryder Hanaford left San Pedro for Portland with a 100 per cent Wobbly crew. It was replaced on the beach by another lumber schooner where even the mate wears a Wobbly button; all the crew are members of the One Big Union and the skipper prefers to have Wobbly help.

Yesterday morning there was some overtime to be put in again and as before, the magnificent overtime rates of 60c an hour were offered. Of course, the Wobbly longshoremen (there ain't many others left in San Pedro) took it NOT. There was a scurrying around for scabs.

Unfortunately, for the Pacific Steamship Owners Association, there has been too much I. W. W. literature and education in San Pedro and those men who, a few weeks ago, would have taken a job at any price because they were hungry are now mostly wearing buttons and carrying that Little Red Card and those scabs could not be got. They had to change their minds and come to the conclusion that it was worth a dollar an hour to toss cargo.

A Family Route for the Worker

Our news agents are establishing a regular family route for the Industrial Worker, Solidarity and Solidaridad in San Pedro.

There is hardly a business man who does not buy our papers regularly, as they all seem to feel that they ought to show a little interest in what concerns most of their customers. Fellow Worker Leo Stark sold yesterday just a little over 300 papers in five hours.

The people of San Pedro, from beggar to merchant prince, are crying for mental dynamite. Of course there are still a few benighted denizens who do not realize that we have passed the stone age, and still think that an I. W. W. is a man that gets up in the morning with a gun in one hand, a dynamite bomb in the other, a lighted fuse sticking out of his head and a dagger between his teeth. And of course that kind of imbeciles still object to have members of the I. W. W. work for them.

A Hard Boiled Captain

Such was the captain of the lumber schooner which went from here to Honolulu. He fired three of his crew because they were Red Card men. The poor fish didn't know that he left two delegates and seven more members on the ship. When the ship went back the rest of the crew showed those three fellow workers, who had been discharged at Honolulu, away. The

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 2]



ANTI-FREE SPEECH TURNS INTO COMEDY

Street Meetings Continue in Bellingham—Jordan and Others Still in Jail.

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—This is to correct the article in the Worker in regard to Jordon's sentence. He was fined $25 and told that if he refused to pay he would be given 30 days. He refused and so was given 30 days.

I have been speaking on the corner of Commercial and Holly Streets both Saturday and yesterday, and speak there again tonight. There may be interference by the American Legion at any time.

I think the one thing that stays the hand of the powers that be is the fact that we have conformed with the ordinance and they have not. Last night in the City Council they formed a committee to redraft the ordinance relating to speaking on the streets. They wish to push us a hundred feet back, as though that would make any difference. The Chief informed the council that they could not stop them from talking, as they were doing it in Seattle (which I had informed him), but thought they might make it 100 feet.—(S. W. Brook).

• • •

THE BELLINGHAM COMEDY.

Scene: The present day city streets, jail and hall, of Bellingham, Washington.

Cast: Soapboxers, police and city officials.

Act 1.

Scene 1. Soapboxer No. 1 is arrested and charged with speaking without a permit and within 50 feet of Holly Street. Another arrested with him and one arrested for distributing handbills. Two are fined $25.00 and given 30 days in jail for refusing to pay.

Scene 2. Soapboxer No. 2 speaks Monday after a dental demonstratior has completed his lecture, to half his audience. After twenty minutes the police arrive. Chief asks, "Have you got a permit?" Don't need one! Arrested. Then follow five others in rapid succession, charged with blockading traffic and violating ordinance. Held till morning and dismissed.

Tuesday, repeats tactics but as police are on the job speaker can only say, "Fellow Workers, I am not going to be able to talk much tonight," when deputy says, "You are not going to talk at all." They hold speaker as though arrested; then the chief looms up and says, "Have you got a permit?" "Don't need one for he says I can't talk." Chief tries to disperse crowd but they won't disperse. Instead they talk over the situation.

Thursday, Soapboxer No. 2 notifies Chief of Police that he will speak at corner of Commercial and Holly Streets at 8 p. m., such being all that is necessary to comply with city ordinance. He also has two witnesses and states that he will not speak within 50 feet of corner. The chief says he has orders to let no one speak; finally says "Don't do it, boys."

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 2]

CAMEL NEARLY KILLS CAL. MOVIE MAKERS

Moving Pictures of California Are Unfair to Labor; Beast Doing His Part in Boycott.

There is in course of production by the Jackie Coogan Company a film to be called "Tobbey Tyler," by Horatio Alger.

In one of the scenes a girl has to ride a camel.

As human help, whether it be ditch diggers or extras, is more plentiful than camels; and, as property, is entitled to more consideration than life, the enterprising and humane management of this film company would not let the fact that the camel has an ugly disposition and has never been sufficiently broke interfere with the speedy filming of the picture.

The owner of the camel gets $74 a day for having invested in private property.

The actors, judging by yesterday's experience—when three of them were thrown and hurt by this unbroken camel—get $7.50 a day (this was a raise in wages from $5, after two or three had already been thrown and hurt), use a street car instead of a limousine in getting to the grounds, and leave the grounds in an ambulance.

BOSS MADE SPEECH; SPEECH MADE WOBS

Manager of Stout Lumber Co. Abused I. W. W., But the Audience Lined Up.

MARSHFIELD, Ore.—Allegany Camp, Stout Lumber Co. Bob Baldree made another grandstand play. He addressed the men in the dining room at breakfast. This is the gist of his speech. "Now men there are about twenty Wobblies in camp. There will be considerably less." With his voice trembling he went on to tell what he thought about men who would belong to an organization that, during the war, stabbed the men over in France in the back.

Now what do you suppose he did? He helped make a few more Wobblies. More power to you, Baldree. Every day in every way you are helping the Wobblies more and more. You see most of the slaves have got wise to the fact that the old spiel about the I. W. W. stabbing the men at the front in the back is a lot of bull. They are getting wise to the fact that all they gained by going to the front and fighting a capitalist war, was to come back and be exploited to the limit. How many capitalists were killed (Del. LU-1000).

Late News Bulletins

SEATTLE, Wash., April 28.—Just before going to press, news reached the Industrial Worker from the strike committee that 90 per cent of the camps of the State of Washington were on strike. About 100,000 men are off the job.

On the afternoon of April 27 a sub-committee from the Seattle strike committee called on the mayor of Seattle with a request that all gambling and bootlegging joints in Seattle be closed at once. The mayor promised to do so if evidence could be brought that would warrant action. This evidence was quickly furnished.

The result was that a sargeant of police went into several of the placed where gambling was known to be going on and turned the tables over without a word of warning. One of these places was "Our House." The chief of police promised to also close up all "smilo" joints if evidence could be furnished. Several bottles of very strong evidence was furnished on this method of getting the money of the workers. Whether prosecutions will result is yet to be seen, but the committee has the promise of the mayor and chief of police that all bootleggers must get out of business.

The sub-committee, consisting of several very active members of the striking workers, are still on the job and determined to make Seattle safe and clean for the strikers while the strike lasts.

In Seattle the I. L. A. longshoremen and the Marine Transport Workers Federation refused to work three boats that came from Everett. The S.S. Panaman could not load at all and has left for parts unknown.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 27.—(By Wire)—Six hundred men are out on strike in the oil fields in Southern California and the strike is spreading. Six more ships were tied up today in San Pedro. G. B. Childs, Julius Thaw, Len Stark, H. C. Duke are arrested, last two $25,000 bail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 27.—(By Wire)—Longshoremen are working only 40 per cent. Seamen are out 75 per cent. Several ships tied up.

SAN PEDRO, Cal., April 26.—(By Wire)—The whole port of San Pedro, the harbor of Los Angeles, is tied up by a 100 per cent strike. All the ships are tied up. The men have refused to work for $5 per hour.

A large number of garment workers have gone on strike also.

STOCKTON, Cal., April 27.—(By Wire)—The Feather River territory is out on strike, strong. Help is needed at Oroville.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 26.—(By Wire)—Fellow Worker C. S. Robinson has been charged with criminal syndicalism.

First Day 66 Camps Quit; Klamath Falls District Out; Longshoremen Striking Too

The Big Strike is on. All day Wednesday and Thursday reports came into the Seattle headquarters in a steady stream. Camp after camp sent its quota of men, city bound, exultant, right in the fight at last.

The class-war prisoners have already cost the lumber barons of the Northwest hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the cost grows hourly.

The big surprise was the effectiveness of the walkout. Veterans of the successful strike of 1917 expected about half this result during the first week, and thought that the movement would be well under way in a couple of months' time after going back on the job several times.

In spite of the sabotage by capitalist newspapers and by the United States Government through withholding of mails, the strike notices reached a sufficient number of camps to pull the very props out from under the logging industry.

Capitalist sources admit that 10,000 men are off the job. To the best of the ability of the I. W. W. observers, counting the numbers of men involved in nearly 100 walkouts reported in the first two days, there are something just under 20,000 men already taking part and the thing is growing.

The stage system from the camps to Olympia, Everett, Tacoma and Seattle, also the interurban railroad service is so over-crowded with strikers that it is almost fair to say it has broken down at some points. Time checks cashed in Olympia nearly beggared the town.

The shipping is tied up in Everett by a longshoremen's strike. Telegrams from the East Coast are garbled, but there are certainly serious walkouts in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and from the Gulf of Mexico comes the story of a strike in the Port of New Orleans. About 30,000 men are out in New York.

Seattle and Portland longshoremen are being circularized with the strike call and may go out any time. San Pedro longshoremen have set May 1 as the date of strike.

Late reports to Seattle newspapers seem to show that several thousand men in San Pedro haveanticipated the date, and are crippling the docks. Crews of steamers are quitting on entering port.

The construction camps are chiming in, the strikers against R. C. Storrie are as jubilant at the chance to walk off as if they had not just finished a successful tussle with the master of the Skagit.

Storrie of the Skagit Is on the Phone

R. C. Storrie, contractor of the Skagit project, has evidently begun to worry. Bright and early on the morning of the strike he rang up R. C. Miller, Seattle Branch Secretary of Industrial Union No. 310, and wanted to know what it was all about. He was informed that the Skagit project would be tied up tight on the first of May, five days before and at least five days after it, and that the reason was that the boys wanted the release of class-war prisoners. That was the only demand. Furthermore, that after the ten days' strike agreed upon was over, the men involved would decide whether they would go back to work or not.

Klamath Workers Striking; American Legion Conspiring

The Klamath Falls territory was a pleasant surprise to all concerned except the boss. The first intimation of the way things were going was when a rush order for 500 blank cards and other supplies in proportion was sent in by M. Fischer, L. W. I. U., secretary, there. It seems about that many of the boys wanted to line up.

Sentiment was good for the I. W. W., in other words.

Most the camps have shut down, and the strike is proceeding in perfect order.

The American Legion, however, is evidently preparing for a little agent provocateur work, as they called a secret meeting for the night of April 25.

How They Pulled Hoods Canal Country

In the Hoods Canal district no mail containing strike calls had been allowed to pass the lumber company censors.

There were guards and company gun men everywhere. A couple of delegates from the strike committee in Seattle, slipped past this cordon at the beginning of the week, and while pretending to be in search of work, succeeded in introducing the strike call into 22 small camps. The workers in every case were wild with joy, and a vigorous effort had to be made to get them to stay with the job until the date set for the big explosion. About 400 men were involved in this district.

Three thousand five hundred to four thousand men are on strike in the Grays Harbor district, 80 camps being hit.

48 Companies Shut Down Camps

On the second day of the strike, April 26, at noon, word had been received in Seattle that the camps listed below had walked out 100 per cent or practically so.

1. Alpine Lumber Co., at Alpine, Wash. The boss played a mean trick on his scabs here. He blew the whistle on the morning of the strike, and when twelve men responded, the only strikebreakers in a crew of 60 loggers, he told them there was no work. They got all the disgrace of scabbing, and none of the wages. The logging camp is closed down solid. The mill is still running, but efforts will be made to shut it down.
2. Vincent Logging Co., Robe, Wash. The entire crew of 30 men are out on strike.
3. Simpson Logging Co., Shelton, Wash., Camp 7. All out.
4. McCush Logging Co., all out.
5. Northwest Logging Co., Hoquiam, Wash. All out.
6. Saginaw Timber Co., Aberdeen, Wash. All out.
7. Anderson & Middleton Timber Co., Hoquiam, Wash. All out.
8. Donovan Mill. All out.
9. Simpson Logging Co., Camp 5, Shelton, Wash. Practically all out.
10. Cascade Lumber Co., Camps 1 and 2, Casland, Wash. All out.
11. Phoenix Logging Co., Potlatch, Wash. Camp closed because of strike.
12. Puget Sound Mill & Lumber Co., Twin, Wash. All out.
13. Fortson Logging Co. All out.
14. Mason County Logging Co., Bordeaux, Wash., Camp 6. Nearly all out. Camps 1, 2 and 7, all out.
15. Dempsey Logging Co., Birdsview, Wash. Strike practically complete.
16. Wagner Wilson Camp. All out. Mill working.
17. White River Lumber Co., Enumclaw, Wash. Walkout nearly complete.
18. Ebey Logging Co., Arlington, Wash. Practically all out.
19. Morgan Lumber Co., Nagrom, Wash. All out.
20. Clear Lake Lumber Co., Clear Lake, Wash. All out.
21. Apex Timber Co. Practically all out.
22. Neilan Logging Co. All out.
23. Sultan Railway & Timber Co., Sultan, Wash. Both camps walkout nearly complete.
24. Independence Logging Co., Independence, Wash. Camps 3, 4, 5 and 6, all out.
25. Log Drive, Wenatchee River. All out.
26. Carlsborg Mill & Timber Co., Carlsborg, Wash. One camp, all out.
27. Des Chutes River Lumber Co., Olympia, Wash. Camp closed.
28. Cispus Logging Co. All out.
29. Pacific States Lumber Co., Cedar Falls, Wash. Camp 18, all out. Camp 12, nearly all out. Camp 20, 60 per cent out.
30. Hama Hama Logging Co. All out but 15 men.
31. Webb Logging Co., Duckabush, Wash. All out but signal man, skidder and lever man.
32. Stillwater Logging Co., Tolt, Wash. Camps 2 and 3 all out. Pole camp strike nearly complete. In Camp 3 half the men came out and the other half were fired. In Camp 2, three girl flunkies quit; in Camp 3, one quit.
33. Index-Galena Lumber Co, Index, Wash. All out.
34. Andron Logging Co., Camp 3. All out.
35. Nelson-Neal Lumber Co., Montbourne, Wash. All out.
36. Clemons Logging Co., Melbourne, Wash. 500 men out. The whole crews in five camps all out.
37. Kent Logging Co. All out in camp. Mill working.
38. Northwest Lumber Co., Kerriston, Wash. All out but sled builders.
39. Lamson Logging Co., Darrington, Wash. 99 per cent out.
40. Velscher Logging Co. All out.
41. Hawthorne Logging Co. All out.
42. Extra gang at Eagle Gorge all out.
43. Campbell Bros., Redmond, Wash. All out.

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 4]

General Strike Agitation May Secure Immediate Response

The agitation for a General Strike for the release of Class War Prisoners is stirring the Northwest into immediate action, and a general district industrial strike of 50,000 lumber workers is called by the members of Lumber Workers Industrial Union No. 120 of the I. W. W. In addition to the I. W. W. members, at least 80 per cent of the unorganized workers in the logging camps of that section can be depended upon to go out.

A general district industrial strike, with the release of Class War Prisoners as demand number one, like the one under way by the Lumber Workers of the Northwest, is right in line with the tactics proposed in the General Strike article published in the last issue of this paper, in which we suggested to the workers that they call strikes by industrial districts whenever possible, if plans are not yet perfected for a general strike. We pointed out that they, by that method, could perfect an organization that would stand the test when the membership calls for a general strike for the release of Class War Prisoners.

The strike being planned by the Lumber Workers will be the opening blow at the "Cash Boxes" of big business, in the campaign to make it unprofitable for the owners of industry to have their governments jail members of the working class for union activities. It is now up to the workers in other industries to deliver the next blows.

In the same article we suggested, to the membership, that if an industrial union called a district industrial strike on the Class War Prisoner issue, and other industrial unions were not in a position to conduct big effective strikes at the same time, then every effort should be made to be ready to strike in some other industrial district as soon as the men in the first strike carry their strike back to the job. In this manner the workers could carry on an intermittent strike against big business, striking in industry after industry until an organization and experience could be gained that would prepare the membership for the calling of a General Strike.

Support Lumber Workers.

Men and women of the working class and all members of the I. W. W., get ready to give the lumber workers your full support in their coming struggle against the lumber kings. If your district or industry is sufficiently organized to pull a strike that will be supported by members of other unions and unorganized workers, then prepare to call a strike at the same time, or lay plans to pull a strike by the time the lumber workers take their strike back to the job. By employing the methods of an intermittent strike, of a general character, striking in industry after industry we can deliver blows that, alone, may get the workers out of prison. If not — the General Strike.

The Class War Prisoners are being confined on account of union activities. Among these prisoners are forty-nine members of the I. W. W. serving war-time sentences, the majority facing imprisonment of ten to twenty years.

In the last issue of this paper we offered evidence to bear out our contention that the I. W. W. war-time prisoners were in reality convicted, not primarily on account of war opposition, but to put a check on union activities and to punish them for their participation in I. W. W. strikes that occured before the United States Government declared war.

There is reason for the belief that the indictments in these cases were prepared prior to 1917, and much of the information they were based upon seems to have been collected during 1914, 1915, and 1916. Men who had not been in the Organization for a number of years, were included and convicted. A dead member was indicted and tried. These convictions, we are convinced, were for the purpose of terrorizing working class organizations and to punish these union men for past activities.

Craft Unionists Jailed And Flogged.

When war was declared the officials of the craft unions agreed to use all of their power to prevent the members of their respective unions from going out on strike. During the war the members of the craft unions listened to propaganda and obeyed the orders of their officials and very few walkouts occurred. Craft union officials, in some instances, aided government officials and Chambers of Commerce to commit outrages on members of the I. W. W.

Now that the war is over, big business turns upon the docile and leader-controlled craft unions and hands their members a dose of floggings, deportations and lynchings, after the manner of the ones meted out to the I. W. W. in war time. Craft union members are jailed on the same wholesale plan and the courts give a display of their class character in injunctions, granted against the striking A. F. of L. Railway Shopmen.

Conservatism No Protection.

The conservatism of the craft unions is no protection from the attacks of the master class. The greed of the master class is never satisfied. Compromise and subservancy does not protect members of the working class from the profit-hungry owning class. The working class can expect no more consideration at the hands of the masters than the mercy shown conquered peoples in other nations. The working class, if they do not use their economic power to resist the economic power of the masters, can expect no better treatment, when profits are the stakes, then the treatment meted out to Vienna, a city the size of Philadelphia.

In his case the masters who won the war wanted the iron, coal, manufacturing districts, and much of the best land, owned by the masters of Austria, who lost the war. The lives of the population of Vienna depended upon food from the land; the coal, iron, and manufactured products from the territory confiscated. The winning masters wanted all those things, but they had no use for the population of Vienna. A line was drawn around the city, leaving it in the midst of a poor farming district that could not possibly support it and the workers of Vienna were forbidden to cross that line, and thousands were slowly starved to death. This was done deliberately, and for the purpose of exterminating them. All this in the mad war for more profits.

If you think the owning class of this country will show you more consideration than was shown the workers of Vienna, you do not understand the motives that guide the masters of the present, and you have not read the history of the masters of the past.

The masters stop at nothing in their schemes for profits and power. The workers have but one force with which to combat the power of the owning class and that is their organized power in the unions, and that power can only be developed at the place where they work. The masters cannot operate the great complicated machine system of production and distribution, without the willing cooperation of the great mass of the workers.

Non-Cooperation Will Stop Outrages.

If the workers want to stop the outraging of union men and cause the owning class to have their government agents throw open the prison doors for the release of men confined for union activities, all that is necessary is for the workers to show their disapproval by withdrawal of their willing cooperation on the job.

The rate of profit is determined by the amount of commodities the workers produce over and above their keep. The masters have union men sent to jail and insist on keeping them there because the unions have interfered with their rate of profit. The working class can never get more of their products without the masters taking less. The only power the working class has to better their conditions is in their ability to control production and distribution, through unions.

It is up to the workers to make it unprofitable to the masters to jail, hang, and whip union men. If you are in favor of stopping the persecution of union men and women, and if you want to help make the bosses tell their governments to turn the Class War Prisoners loose, you can make your protest to the owning class felt by helping cut the rate of profit of the job you are now working on.

Three Kinds of Strikes.

When we examine into the matter of cutting the profits of the masters we find that there are three well defined methods of striking that may be employed in this campaign for the release of the Class War Prisoners, each method being adapted to certain conditions that may exist in various industries.

First: The Strike Off Of The Job. In this article we propose to deal only with the question of strikes in their relation to the release of Class War Prisoners and the stopping of outrages against union men, therefore, we will not go into a general explanation of this well understood method of striking.

Walk-outs on large jobs, in various industries, or strikes of a general character including everybody working in one industry in a territory that contains the major fraction of the industry would be good tactics, provided such strikes could be followed up by other walkouts on other large jobs or in other districts and industries so that the strikes would take on the nature of an intermittent general strike; striking in district after district, or industry after industry. In all walkouts officials and delegates should be notified and jobs and employment offices should be picketed.

Second: The Intermittent Strike. This form of strike is, in the beginning a walkout and may include the same lineup as the above, but new tactics could be adopted and the strikers could vote to return to the job and later pull another strike, and later repeat the process.

Third: The Strike On The Job. The idea of the strike on the job is for the entire working force, or as many of the working force as are organized, to cooperate to do just as little work as possible and still retain their jobs. The technic of industrial operation offers countless opportunities to delay work, and to slow down on the entire processes of production and distribution. If the boss discharges the working force on a job it should not be hard to supply him with a union force who could repeat the process. The more wide spread this form of strike becomes the more economic power it would exert.

If the morality of slowing down on the job troubles the mind of the master-educated, unorganized worker, just tell him the truth, which is that if the worker was to draw a full day's pay for only one hour's work a day the boss would even then be paying no more than the one hour's work is really worth. In the other seven to twelve hours work the worker produces wealth that becomes dividends to the bankers, profits to the boss, builds jails for the workers and hires politicians, finks, gunmen, and labor spies.

To put any of these strikes into effect, or the calling of a General Strike, is the work of the membership and not the officials of the I. W. W. All members of the working class, union and unorganized, no matter where you work, you are asked to give the membership of the I. W. W. your full and unqualified support in all strikes they call for the release of the Class War Prisoners. —*General Executive Board, Industrial Workers of the World*, 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN LEGION DOES KILLING FOR COAL CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—I am in receipt of news from Pennsylvania in which I am informed of conditions in the coal mines. The American Legion from Kentucky is supplying most of the gunmen. In 9 out of 10 cases the Barns and Felt men are American Legion members. We in California are not immune from the system of capitalistic slavery, and the introduction of peon slavery from Mexico does not alter our conditions.

The San Francisco Call has recently published an article from an interviewer on penal prisoners advocating their release, but during the interview he does not once mention class war prisoners who are held absolutely without conviction.

To all Organized and un-Organized Workers of San Pedro:

May 1st is the working class holiday:

From all parts of the United States come reports that organized labor will strike on that day for better conditions and the release of all class-war prisoners. Therefore:

STRIKE AND DEMAND the release of all in prison who have fought for the working class.

STRIKE AND DEMAND the release of all those held under the criminal syndicalist law.

STRIKE for the right to organize!

STRIKE AND DEMAND the liberties guaranteed us by the United States Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

The working class is down but not beaten.

Take a holiday and let the boss thing it over.

Yours for Solidarity,
SAN PEDRO BRANCH
Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union 510 of the I. W. W.



They Were Murdered
"DON'T MOURN — ORGANIZE"

CALIFORNIA CASES

(Continued from Page 1.)

captain thought he was going to put those stowaways in the brig. But he thought WRONG. He found out that if he wanted to have his work done and ever get back to the States that he better change his mind—and he did.

The San Pedro Pilot, the editor of which holds an Ananias Club franchise, has been having fits about the I. W. W. becoming the dominating factor in San Pedro and has been indulging in a series of vicious, lying, anti-union propaganda, and as we are in the habit of meeting our obligations, we are going to repay them with some Wobbly anti-San Pedro Pilot propaganda, which has already resulted in the cancellation of the subscription by a number of the citizens of San Pedro, and unless the San Pedro Pilot should very speedily experience a change of heart there is going to be a crimp into their circulation which they will remember for many a day.

The Pedro Pilot Pinches Duke

F. W. Duke was arrested on the 17th at the direct request of this excuse for a newspaper, while he was engaged in selling the Industrial Worker across the street from same and telling people to buy one of our papers in order to find out the truth about that organization, about which the San Pedro Pilot was telling so many bear-faced lies.

F. W. Duke was released on his own recognizance for later hearing but Red Squad Officer Wychoff, whose regeneration we had recorded not long ago, must have fallen from grace because he illegally retained some of the stuff which F. W. Duke had on him and expects to use it in the coming trial.

Learned There Were Political Prisoners

Unfortunately the Legal Department of the Fighting Fourteen has not been able to spare the time to look after this matter, but will know how to do it if it becomes necessary.

Thousands of copies of the Huddleston speech, made in Congress on December 11th and 14th, 1922, for the release of political prisoners, have been distributed, both in San Pedro and Los Angeles.

It speaks well for the conspiracy of silence of all the capitalistic papers in this territory that many of the people who received a copy of this speech did not know there were any men left in the prisons in this country for their opinions expressed during the war.

By the way, we forgot to mention that the captain of that schooner which brought the three stowaways back from Honolulu tried to have them arrested when they reached San Pedro, but had no luck.

The Slimey Times Blows Up Signal Hill

We are indebted to the Los Angeles Slime (Times) and Express for the information that we are going to blow up Signal Hill and a few of the oil fields, start a general reign of terror and seize Southern California very shortly.

It is very convenient not to have to bother your own head but to be informed by these tools of capitalism of what we have done, of what we are going to do, and what we are thinking about and what we might thing about if we were different people with different minds from what we have.

DO NOT FORGET TO BOYCOTT ALL CALIFORNIA-MADE GOODS.

Remember there is a press fight on in Los Angeles and send your mite to press committee, box 1013, Los Angeles, California.

THIS MEANS YOU!

Big Meetings Thrill Los Angeles Crowds

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Cloakmakers Hall was again donated to the I. W. W. defense last Saturday, and the big package party well managed and attended, was a brilliant financial success. The money was needed for the defense, and the propaganda that was mixed with all the numbers offered and in between them, was needed by the Los Angeles citizens.

One of the men on trial made a stirring talk, stressing the necessity of boycotting California made goods, the world over.

ANTI FREE SPEECH COMEDY

[Continued from Page 1]

Soapboxer No. 2 is there on time, gets up and announces that he is going to speak on "Why Free Speech Is Not Allowed In the City of Bellingham," when he is again arrested by chief and asks chief what is the charge and is informed "Speaking without a permit." Charge is so booked but is later altered to include within 50 feet of Holly Street. He is held over till next day when released on $25 bail, to appear the following Thursday.

Scene 3. City Attorney's office, Saturday morning. Two have already seen mayor who suggests that they have City Attorney read ordinance.

Soapboxer No. 2 says to Attorney, "Are you willing to admit checkmate?"

Attorney replies, "If you state it in plain English perhaps we can get somewhere."

Soapboxer. "I mean that I have got you where you thought you had me."

Attorney. "Do you mean you are going to sue the city?"

Soapboxer. "I mean that you tried to get me in violation of the city ordinance whereas conformed with the ordinance and you violated both the state and national constitution in regard to the right of free speech. The mayor asked us to have you read us the city ordinance."

Attorney. "You know what the ordinance is; your attorney read it to you."

Soapboxer. Well assuming I do not know, for I not only told the chief that I was going to speak but I also informed him that I would not speak within 50 feet of the corner and I have a witness here to prove that." (Witness assents).

Attorney. "If you can prove that in court I shall be the first to ask the dismissal of the case."

Soapboxer. "I intend to speak at the same place tonight."

Attorney. "I would advise you to make your notice in writing and duplicate and keep a copy."

This is done and the Chief is interviewed. He says, "I can't let you fellows talk." But we have just come from the City Attorney and it is on his advice that we are serving you this notice in writing. You don't want the city to be kicking itself, do you? "Why I am under orders from the City Attorney."

Act II.

Scene, street corner. Meeting in progress, conducted successfully with police in attendance keeping order.

"Kiddie Oaks," from Seattle, and the Bigelows are mentioned in the correspondence, and it is stated by the Industrial Worker reporter that the rafters shook when "The Red Flag" was sung.

• • •

(From California Branch of the General Defense Committee)

YREKA.—Dave Larson is in the jail here. A. Lord has also been bound over to the superior court and is charged with criminal syndicalism. Elmer Smith will handle these cases.

• • •

SUSANVILLE.—F. W. Hunt, who is in the local jail, will be tried for criminal syndicalism in the near future. Wm. Fox has been released. Attorney Henderson will handle these cases.

• • •

EUREKA.—Fellow Workers O'Brien and Hill were released here on the 17th of April. Edward J. McVeigh was also arrested and charged with violating the city criminal syndical ordinance. Despite the fact of having his card and literature on his person he was released April 20th. Fellow Workers McGrath, Cox, Kuilman and Mammi, who were convicted here two weeks ago are now in San Quentin. Their case will be appealed.

• • •

SACRAMENTO.—The case of Fellow Workers Gutterson, Jolly, Bryant, Flanagan, Windsor and Strangeland was postponed one week and will be tried April 30th. The case of Wukusich, Driscoll and Stewart is set for May 7th. Tom Connors will be tried May 28th.

• • •

SANTA ANA.—Dennie Crowley, V. J. Thompson and Pat McGeehan are in jail here and will have a preliminary hearing May 10th. They were arrested at Huntington Beach. Ralph Colescott, 230 G. O. C. member was also arrested and will have a preliminary hearing soon. Date not set. Attorneys will be on hand to represent the fellow workers.

How to Strike—the Lesso[n] Of a Victory On the Skagi[t]

The strike on the Skagit Project, which took place near midnight on the 20th of March without warning, resulting in 260 out of 264 men walking off the job on the 29th, was settled on the 5th of April.

It was only a small strike, entailing comparatively few workers—a mere ripple upon the Industrial ocean. Nevertheless, there were a few very significant facts noticeable, conditions very encouraging to any old-time revolutionists, and a few good object lessons to the unorganized.

I have read and heard a great deal in latter years of Free Councils and the laws which were put forth to explain their existence.

The proletarians, however incapable of reasoning dialectically or expressing their wants in actual words, are nevertheless subject, one and all, to the same economic factors, and feel what is good for them or what is to their interest when they are forced to act.

I was awakened at 12:30 a. m. on the 29th by my room mate with the news that there was a strike on. A Strike?—What?—Have you been agitating again?—was rapid-fired at him with the addition of "Such ideal conditions, such a generous company."

With all this off my chest I was awake enough to see the danger signal and the shoe coming through space. So I took another trip into dreamland.

At breakfast table a worker arose and spoke. Half of us could not hear what he said but we arose with the rest of the workers feeling that it was something "good for us." In front of the office the superintendent informed the men that he would be willing to speak to a committee.

A meeting was held in the Pool Hall. (Yes, workers, we have a pool hall on the job, and a theatre, a barber, and everything that would fleece and keep the workers docile). It did not take the workers long to select a committee of four and draw up their demands.

There were only three demands, namely: The release of the Class War Prisoners, fifty cents raise, better chuck. The superintendent got awful red in the face when the first demand stared him in the face. He told the committee that it was a political matter and therefore entirely beyond the power of the company.

One of the committeemen had the temerity to inform the servant of Big Business that a number of fellow workers were behind the bars and were being kept there by the Industrial Barons in order that they may progress unhampered with their nefarious open shop and American plan campaign. Also that if these Plutes want to employ us they will have to open the prison doors. It was great to hear the worker talk behind the screen of political buncombe.

The superintendent evidently had no authority so our demands were refused.

The organized had their first brainstorms when the question arose—Are we going to picket the job? Are we going to advertise the strike? The human work animal, dragged into the class struggle without any option, was having regular fits in search of weapons to fight his natural enemy. In this instance he could only see one effective weapon, the One Big Union.

The Wobs were not slow in pointing out to the workers how well they were doing, but that they had to extend their solidarity further than this job, to all the workers of the World.

When a use value is invented it is capitalized. One would expect that when the workers recognize the value of Solidarity and the principle that "An injury to one is an injury to all," they would capitali[ze] by syndicating their power into One [Big] Union—the only weapon the bosses fear.

I suspect the company officials are [...] students of Professor Coue or Chri[stian] Scientists. They first assumed that [there] was no strike. Later it changed to "[The] strike is settled."

One poor stoolpiegon even went to [the] trouble of going to Sedro Woolley to [...] a $7.00 stamped up card so that he [could] flash it on the job.

There happened to be two very [...] thinking, thick headed Wobs on the [picket] line at Rockport. Everybody was t[elling] them that the strike was settled. The [news]papers were full of the glad tidings. [The] superintendent personally told them th[at he] settled with the strikers. But they [...] could not savvy at all and every day [...] going to the job were turned back. [Tele]grams were received without avail. The[se] fellows just could not understand.

The strikers came back smiling, "[...] the strike is off." But to this day if yo[u ask] them they declare the only time they [...] believe the strike is off is when they [...] the Class War Prisoners back on the j[ob].

When we came back on the job we f[ound] a few objects; some called them comp[any] men; others call them strike breakers. [...] wait, let me tell you the easiest name [to] remember and the most correct is "Sca[bs]." It was funny to see these scabs perfor[m]. They first assist the company against [the] workers. And now that they are "[...] good-kid" with the Boss they want to [...] the same with their fellow workers. The[y] call one aside and pour out their tale of w[oe].

One, an old man, approaches you [and] states that he is in sympathy with [the] I. W. W., very heavy on the sympathy. [He] is willing to subscribe and help the work[ers] but he is tied down with a family and a li[ttle] bit of land and the company is just watchi[ng] to ruin him. I believe he was denser th[an] the Rockport pickets. The poor boob c[ould] not realize that the workers are solvi[ng] these problems collectively for the very g[ood] reason that they could not do so individually. Married men are often allowed to remain [on] the job because the I. W. W. knows there [are] more ways of striking than walking aw[ay] from the job.

Another, a young man, came around t[o the] Wob's bunkhouse. He belonged to a [...]men's union back east and to the Unit[ed] Mine Workers. He was bootlegging ju[st] before he came on the job and he was bro[ke] and a stranger in the country. Terri[bly] sad, indeed. This bird accepted $7.00 fr[om] the Strike Committee and then went ba[ck] scabbing. I guess he was a quicker thin[ker] than the Rockport pickets. He returned th[e] $7.00 and offered to quit if the workers di[d] not want him around. Condemn him all yo[u] want to and probably many will conde[mn] our actions. But we have opened up a sa[ni]tarium for morons where they are treat[ed] with mental dynamite.

We have had to show our Solidarity ju[st] once since. Two of our workers were fir[ed]. There was a strong suspicion that they we[re] fired for digging into a scab. It did n[ot] take long to call a meeting and have th[e] fellow workers reinstated.

The workers are beginning to see th[e] only satisfactory agreements are those main[tained] by the Solidarity of the workers a[t] the point of production. The 18 years o[f] patient education and sacrifices by th[e] I. W. W. are certainly bearing fruit. I[t] was an I. W. W. strike, backed up by th[e] One Big Union, the only union that still ha[s] the confidence of the great masses of Ame[ri]can workers.—(X14063).

LABOR OF ENGLAND SUDDENLY AWAKENS TO SITUATION I[N] AMERICA—UNIONS AND PARTIES BADGERING U. S. CONSU[L]

By Defense News Service

LONDON, Eng.— Protests against the continued imprisonment of workingmen, six of whom are Britishers, in American penitentiaries for war-opinions are being made by labor organizations and public-spirited individuals throughout the British Isles. These protests are being sent, in most cases, to the nearest American consul, but in various instances appeals have been sent directly to President Harding at Washington.

Robert P. Skinner, United States Consul here, continues to tell inquirers that there are no political prisoners in the United States, and that the government there has never imprisoned men solely for opinions. He is criticised for these utterances of misinformation by "Out of Works," fortnightly publication of the National Administrative Council of Unemployed, which declares that Mr. Skinner "refuses to listen to the cry for justice."

There is reason to believe that action in behalf of the political prisoners in America will shortly be taken by the labor members of the House of Commons in view of the steadily growing agitation by workingclass organizations. In Liverpool a mass-meeting was lately held, those present demanding that immediate steps be taken for the release of their countrymen and the other 47 workers confined in America for opinions. This meeting called upon the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Sailors and Firemen's Union, and the Amalgamated Marine Workers' Union to abstain from working on United States ships or handling goods from that country until the political prisoners were liberated.

Similar expression was voiced by the Smethwick Branch of the National Unemployed Workers' Committee Movement, which pointed out that the American government had set free all spies and profiteers, and that all other nations had released all men held for war opinions.

Among the organizations which have issued protests for the politicals in America are the Durham Miners' Association; Independent Labour Party, Wembly Branch; Independent Labour Party, Erith Branch; Independent Labour Party, Cheltenham Branch; Union of Postoffice Workers; Devizes Divisional Labour Party; Nottingham Cosmopolitan Debating Society; Pembroke Chapel Forum; Amalgamated Engineers' Union, Smethwick Branch; National Amalgamated Furnishings Trades' Association; and the National Union of Agricultu[ral] Workers.

Albert E. Rochester, veteran of the Euro[]pean war, president of the East Wi[...] Labour Party, and member of the Nation[al] Union of Railwaymen, sent a pointed lette[r] to Robertson Honey, United States consu[l] at Bristol. He wrote:

"I am wondering why the United Stat[es] still confines these men. I was a Kitchene[r] volunteer and served four years in Fran[ce], being demobilized as a sergeant, but I ha[d] and still have, the greatest admiration fo[r] men who could not and would not ta[ke] sides in the horrible shambles. I blush wi[th] shame and anger as I read how America, o[f] all countries, was rounding up her anti-wa[r] citizens, about whom the most ridiculo[us] charges were being made, and who, whe[n] arrested, were subjected to the most i[n]human treatment by their jailers. It ca[n]celled my school-taught faith in liberty-loving America.

"When the Armistice was declared, ste[ps] were at once taken to free our countrym[en] who had been imprisoned for refusing to d[o] military service, and, as good sportsmen, Britishers have long since forgiven and for[]gotten these men's defection. Today, all o[f] them are again honored as good citizens—some of them being elected to the Britis[h] House of Commons.

"Surely the Republican government o[f] America is not less democratic than Mo[n]archist England!

"I learn that some of these political pri[s]oners languishing in your jails are ill; som[e] have been allowed to die * * * And m[y] British blood boils when I remember th[at] some of those prisoners you have so shame[]fully ill-treated *are men of British birth*.

"As something of a publicist, I tell yo[u] that the continued imprisonment of you[r] anti-war opposition is alien to the averag[e] Britisher's sense of justice and fair play, and I respectfully beg you to convey t[o] Washington the earnest plea of an English ex-Tommy that the American governme[nt] may speedily see its way clear to grant a[n] amnesty to the men who, however, obje[c]tionable their pacifist attitude during th[e] period when the popular passion was excited by war-lust, are not guilty of wilful wrong[]doing in times of peace."

From the St. Paul Farmer—

Sam, the colored driver of an ox team, saw a little lizard crawling up a tree. He flourished his long whip and deftly snapped off the lizard's head. Further along the road, with skillful precision, he picked a horsefly off the fence with the same weapon. His skill as a marksman was next exhibited on a chipmunk that showed its head above the ground.

A white companion finally said: "Sam, take a crack at that hornet's nest." Sam grinned and replied: "No, suh, no, suh, boss; them fellahs is awganized."

REDS WIN SWEDE STRIKE

HARJEDALEN, Sweden.— The lumber workers strike is over. In one district the wages were advanced from four and a half crowns to nearly eight crowns.

More could have been gained, if the conservative leaders had not sold out the strike. This led to a break in the ranks of the right wing, and some of their followers stayed with the Reds, who kept on striking.

Considering that a labor crisis is on in Sweden, and that there are innumerable factions developing, the result of the strike was rather better than could have been expected.

Will John Aron please write to Richard Plunkett at once, at No. 3, Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Very important.

e Industrial Worker

"An Injury to One is an Injury to All."
ONE UNION—ONE LABEL—ONE ENEMY

Organ of the Western Branches — Industrial Workers of the World

- - - - - - - - - Vern Smith

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ETERNAL VIGILANCE

ernal vigilance is the price of victory. There are reat enemies of workers on strike. One is panic other two are like unto the first, its predecessors rtners. They are dissipation and disorganization. ar, that sends men scabbing, in despair of victory, ly a feeling of conscious weakness. Where there lization of strength, there is no danger of fear. The ith his last pay check in his pocket, will have to live on until the strike moves onto the job, if the tactic decided upon, or until it is won, if the nclude it is best to hold off of the job until victory

e man with his pay check in the hands of some ger, and his system badly deteriorated with syn- whiskey, has no moral and no physical courage. things are wholesome attitudes of mind, which can sibly result from jangled nerves, twisted into knots gs, alcohol, cocain, morphine, or whatever they sell semi-legal bootlegging joints of Seattle, Everett, a and Portland.

ep your money for your fellow workers, set up nity kitchens, where food can be bought in large ties and cheaply, and where there are wholesome ndings of light, air, victory and accurate informa- and a chance for education. Keep strong and , volunteer for picket duty whenever you can see ce to do anything. Watch ceaselessly all activities master class, but remember they are great bluffers. nd always, all the time, perfect organization. There be close co-operation between all the strike commit- There must be speakers to address meetings of rs. There must be couriers, messengers, because pitalist mails are not safe for us. There must be ess agitation, great publicity and swift movement. he best way to accomplish all this would have been roll all members of the lumber and all other indus- in One Big Union, and make all necessary arrange- through committees regularly elected by the rank ile.

s the glory of the I. W. W. that although it is in a rity in all industries, even in the logging camps, he unorganized workers trust it, and support it. Ten lies can bring about a strike in a camp of a hundred anized. It is a great honor to the I. W. W. that this d be so—but it is an unfortunate necessity that it be that way.

The ideal is to have all the workers organized. Let be the constant aim of all organized men, and let pe that the unorganized will begin to see the advant- to them in the rest of this strike, and in the next big e, of wide-spread unions, and large masses of closely d, harmonious, efficient workers.

DON'T TRUST THE PAPERS

Watch those capitalist papers! With the general e on in full swing and camp after camp coming out, ewspapers of Seattle preserve their policy of silence. he first day no mention was made worth noting, ex- a short article in the Star.

Naively commenting on the fact that 27 camps were in the Grays Harbor district, the Star reporter ven- d to remark, "The trouble in the camps is caused by who are not affiliated with the Loyal Legion of Log- and Lumbermen, it is stated."

Whether this is intended as a boost for the 4-L ngst employers, or a knock for the 4-L amongst work- en, would be hard to decide. It ought to work both s.

The Four-Ell seems to be a little nervous itself. Some- y calling himself "White" called up the Industrial rker and announced he was a field organizer of the al Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen. He wanted to erve the honor of a friend of the legion, such friend g the superintendent of the Eagle Gorge camp, now strike.

This superintendent is accused of placing his jobs he Four-Ell employment agency. The Loyal Legion ms and alleges that the fellow had to do it because had orders from headquarters. Things are really in retty fix when the officials of the Four-Ell realize they so contaminating in their effect that the best service y can do their friends is to explain that those men e to be friendly to them. It actually looks as though Loyal Legion were ashamed of its existence.

The defenders of capitalism in the Northwest are sting and turning, dodging and lying. If any work- man believes anything adverse to the strike, or gets rried because there is no news in his regular dope et about the big walk-out, he ought to be ashamed of self. The tricks and turns of capitalist papers should observed, as one contemplates the acrobats in a circus, he slight-of-hand performance on a vaudeville stage— pretty, it's skillful, but it doesn't mean anything.

There will be special strike bulletins, and these are ng to contain the real facts.

MILL MEN AND LONGSHOREMEN

Meanwhile the truth is, without details, that prac- lly the whole logging industry of the Northwest is in fusion, the supply of logs is greatly reduced, and is ting less every minute and the master's pocket is be- ning to bleed. They will have to grant the demands.

But, says someone, the saw mill and the transport service still runs.

Of course it doesn't everywhere. Some of the mills are closed down, and the Everett longshoremen are on strike. Moreover, the East Coast and the harbor of San Pedro is going out, bit by bit. Big ships are shut down in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and various other places.

But now suppose the mills and the harbors try to remain at work? They deal in lumber. The chief industry of the Pacific Northwest is transporting lumber; first from the standing tree to the ground, then from the ground to the mills and then to the harbor side for shipment, and onto the ships.

This is a complex industry, every part depending on every other, and the first step is to procure the logs. Without logs the whole thing would come to pieces. Without logs the mills will shut down, and the ships will go elsewhere or else tie up to the wharf.

Then what about the mill man and the longshoreman? He will be out of a job and he will go back to work when the logging starts again, exactly where he was when it started.

Why shouldn't he strike and get something, while he is out of work anyway?

Some one will say, "But he can't strike when there is no work to do." This however, is a grievious mistake. If the mill hand and the longshoremen will tie their fortunes to the loggers strike, will stand out with them, and make demands of their own the victory will come the quicker to the strikers, and more will be won.

Strikes, no less than military battles, are won first in the minds of the enemy. When the bosses see great solidarity and feel the hopelessness of their struggle, early in the game, they will yield more quickly. The loggers strike is going to win, but if the bosses see a chance to transport logs and saw lumber and ship lumber, they will try to run some camps short-handed, they will try to import scabs and be constantly in hope of having something turn up that will win for them.

It is extremely improbable that anything will so intervene, but the boss will be encouraged to hope for it, and he will unnecessarily prolong the strike on that account.

It was good psychology for a savage to paint his face, practice a war-whoop and look fierce. It helps win, in the mind of the enemy. If the workers of the Pacific Northwest and of the Marine Transport Industry everywhere all come out on strike, all together, the fight will be short and the victory complete.

If they do not all come out together, the fight will last longer and the demands may not all be won. Those groups, whether lumber workers or marine transport workers who do not strike, will win nothing, and will get but little more work than the men who do strike.

Have at 'em, Boys—You can't lose, and you surely will win at least something.

FREE THE VICTIMS

The release of all class-war prisoners is the principal demand made by the I. W. W. in the General Strike now in progress. These fellow workers are being held in prison by the capitalist class, solely for the expression of an opinion, which is an inalienable right guaranteed by the constitution of United States, not to be abridged or curbed at any time by any power within our borders. These facts are obvious and indisputable. In this contention we have the backing of people in all sets and classes throughout these United States. All other countries of the world have long ago settled the question of political prisoners arrested in war time by granting general and complete amnesty. It would be impossible to conceive of a more unselfish and noble cause, a cause that will get the support of every unprejudiced and well meaning person.

Had these fellow workers been enemy agents seeking to destroy the nation in war time, they would have been released long ago, but they were endeavoring to raise themselves and their families, and the working class in general, further above the level of a beast. Such a program necessarily strikes at the employers' profits. By the employment of hypocrisy and misrepresentation and lying propaganda, plus war hysteria, they managed to mislead the people into the belief that this was a crime, and these men lie rotting in American bastiles while the real criminals, the war profiteers, revel in luxury.—(Joe Brennan).

FORGING THEIR CHAINS

This is another of the things we fight against. It is the degradation of the workers. There was a crew of loggers in Schafer Bros. camp, near Montesano, who outworked even the slaves of Stimson Co. In the midst of the driving rain, without hats, working so madly that one boss reports, "It beat any football game I ever saw," this gang loaded an average of a car every eight minutes. There were 60 cars and the scaled footage was 661,146 feet.

The bosses and parasites all came out to see the performance and are almost unable to express their enthusiasm.

Class conscious laborers who have reported this silly stunt to the Industrial Worker always use strong language, and apply approbious epithets to these good slaves.

They point out that the activities of such hearty loaders are not only reducing the number of men that are needed to do the limited amount of work the boss can find markets for but that they are intended to be a stimulant and an example to other gangs.

What a nice thing it would be, if the marathon loading craze would only get caught among the loggers, as it does among the dancers.

What a splendid thing for the boss!

Mayors of various cities have prohibited the marathon dancing and called it suicide. What would you call juggling these heavy logs, eight minutes to the car?

And for every log that goes on, the bread-line comes that much closer.

The A. F. of L. way is to elect salaried officials, nearly permanent. Then they are given control of the labor power in the union, and told to sell it to the boss. They are in a position to pay high for those services. The rank and file of the union is ridden over, rough shod.

:-: SET THEM FREE :-:

By Robert Grayson.

Out in New York Bay is a bit of land called Bedloe's Island. Many years ago I went over to the barrack situated there to visit a soldier. By way of entertainment he took me up into the gigantic Statue of Liberty that so proudly holds her torch aloft there "enlightening the world!" In the earlier days of this government when the frontiers still needed pioneer spirits America was not afraid of daring men who were persecuted by European monarchies, and this country was regarded as a haven in which the thoughts and souls of men were free. Therefore, the French sculptor, Bartholdi, designed the Goddess, and his government presented it to the United States. The engineers erected Liberty with her eyes gazing seaward, *and her back to the land.*

In the course of time the immigrants pushed the frontier to the Pacific. Business combines grew up. Wealth came to be owned by few and fewer people in greater and greater amounts, and with the trustification or one big unionism of business interests the course of empire began. While Liberty was giving light on the dark Atlantic, our brave boys were fomenting revolutions in certain islands of the Pacific and soon "we" had deigned to lend a protecting wing to Hawaii and the Philippines, not to mention Porto Rico and Cuba. Thus the benefactions of civilization found root in backward, heathen soil.

As the American Empire grew richer the workers became poorer; so poor that in the best of times they merely scraped out by an excess of drudgery a cheap existence, and in periods of industrial crisis millions of the strong men walked the streets. In many cases what jobs were to be had fell to little children because it costs less to keep a child slave than an adult one wherever the child can function. All this had the strange effect of making the working people discontented.

There were strikes by the thousand. Right gloriously our brave militia and police heeded the orders of the owners of America and with fire and lead and bayonets they struggled to properly Americanize the ungrateful foreigners (for all were foreigners). In Colorado strike leaders railroaded to military bull pens asked for habeas corpus proceedings, and the stalwart general of the soldiers said with the glow of patriotism suffusing his well-fed cheeks: "Habeas corpus, hell! I'll give them post mortems!" In a later strike the military burned a tent colony together with the lives of eleven women and children at Ludlow.

Unrest was so rife in the sweet land of liberty that congress at last created an Industrial Relations Commission to study the problems. And the majority report revealed the fact that 2 per cent of the population owned 60 per cent of the wealth and at the other end of the scale 65 per cent of the population—the slaves—possessed a grand total of 5 per cent! It is interesting to think that the big chunk of wealth in the hands of the few is chiefly in the form of productive land and machinery and investment capital, while the 5 per cent wealth owned by the masses is mostly tied up in household effects.

It is beyond us to surmise what might have happened to our little scheme of life at the time Mr. Wilson first graced the presidential chair, with a half-million jobless slaves in New York City alone, had the Austrian Archduke failed to get assassinated. But the blessings of war came to us, and with Europe writhed and wrecked, America grew fat on war contracts, and we were all put to work making bullets with which our Christian brethren over there decorated one another.

The cost of living soared up and the workers tried to make their wages keep up with it. But as organization of workers is very bad for the boss workingmen prominent in the fight for unionism were thrown in jail mobbed and lynched as dangerous to the Republic in the hour of its great need—of Wall Street. Our good courts passed sentences on workers for the crime of striking or agitating for unionism that caused G. Bernard Shaw to say the judges had gone "stark, raving mad." And some of the jailed workers died in their cells waiting for trial. But we bought bonds and a wooden navy and pushed wicked Germany into such a yawning hole that all Europe has been doing an acrobatic turn ever since to keep from falling in it.

Today, years after every belligerent nation has liberated all political prisoners, imprisoned during the war for opinions, our fellow workers and comrades still lie in Federal and State penitentiaries because they believed that this country should belong to its inhabitants; and for daring to continue in that faith! They have been true to their convictions. They have shown their solidarity. Is it to the discredit of the rulers that these men are imprisoned? Or is it to the disgrace of the working class that they are behind the bars?

Petitions have been poured into the official laps and thence to the official wastebaskets. We have pleaded in vain for their release. Public opinion has not been crystallized favorable to amnesty by all these prayers. So at last the militant workers have decided to strike the industries until our fellow workers, all the class-war prisoners, are liberated. We are on the rising wave of business activity. Such a time is favorable to strikers. With solidarity we can force the powers that rule us to open the prisons.

Hugo said: "The invasion of an army can be repelled; the invasion of ideas can not be resisted!" And he was right. We have an idea that the fruits of our social labor belong to us, the laborers, and nothing less than the same *in toto,* will satisfy us. We are sick of war, of misery, of hatred and robbery. We want a social world; a world of peace, comfort, love, plenty, education and happiness. There must be no more slavery and poverty. We want freedom and freedom can be gained only when the workers own the industries. They can own the industries only when they have organized themselves for the purpose of taking possession of them.

A great lot is said of the law. At best it is certain theories and rules of the master class. Practically, dominant industrial concerns administer their own law, which is charming in its simplicity for it is dictated by their own desires. In Anatole France's "Red Lily" Choulette speaks of citizenship and law in the following vein: *"Our citizenship is another occasion for pride! For the poor it consists in supporting and maintaining the rich in their idleness. At this task they must labor in the face of the magic equality of the laws, which forbid rich and poor alike to sleep under the bridges, to beg in the streets and to steal their bread."*

The old order is changing and we change with it. Therefore we will not be satisfied to remain as bondsmen. This country and all the world belongs of right to the workers who have made it. That they will take it is certain, depending only on how long it will take them to unite into solid ranks determined by industrial and not craft groupings. Every strike is a skirmish in the class war and by these skirmishes we are learning to properly employ our energies. In past strikes we have struggled for wages and conditions and hours. In the conflict before us we strike a blow for the freedom from prison of our fellow workers, and by succeeding in this we can make it forever impossible for the ruling class to keep workers in jail for social and economic opinions.

It is up to the militant minority to lead the way. They will not hold back for theirs is the spirit that is inspiringly clothed by the language of the poet, Byron:

"Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not
Who would be free themselves must strike
the blow?
By their right arms the conquest must be
wrought?"

WHY I AM AN I. W. W.

When the Lord was peddling out luck I was not there, so it dawned on my weak mind about two and a half years ago that the only thing left for me to do was to get in line with the red card men.

I, of course, had to see my way clear and was as usual the same as many others who are entirely willing to let George do it. I had not had much experience until I went to the harvest in South Dakota in 1921. I thought that it was a good thing for all workingmen to unite and fight for their rights the same as the Chamber of Commerce, but I surely was soon shown that the I. W. W. was something that a fellow should not join and everywhere I went I Iheard someone talking about them.

Nevertheless I took out a Red card and joined my fellow workers in the fight and am now in the midst of it. I had only taken out my card a short time when a number of workingmen and myself left Mitchell, S. D., bound for Aberdeen in search of fair pay. But enroute we were accosted by about 500 hysteria stricken citizens who shook us down from hair to shoes, continually asserting that they ought to kill us. Being a person that is not so easily intimidated ,I soon asked the party who held a big pistol to my stomach, what in the dickens did I do for him to get so excited about as I knew that I had not wronged anyone up to that time. As I talked with this overexcited genius I soon learned that he was looking for I. W. W.'s. The one and only reason he gave for holding the gun on us was that we came up to S. D. to take away the farms from the farmers.

It has been one continual round of beating and sapping and kicking from the tools of big business; was compelled to listen to lies for a week in a Superior Court in the heart of J. D.'s domain.

But what have they accomplished by this intense suffering both in county jails and state penitentiaries? Well, I certainly can say this much without exaggeration, I have been thoroughly confirmed in my I. W. W.-ism and believe me, Fellow Workers, all Hell won't change me. The best evidence shown to me that I was right was in a one-sided trial held in Bakersfield, California, March, 1922, and the unfair evidence admitted by the prosecution, and the amount of prejudice which was allowed to enter the trial. I knew at that time I had no chance, neither do I expect any this time, but will suggest this much to the Industrial Workers of the World.

You will never win by using the moneyed men's courts. Develop your own power through organization.. Why is it that at the end of every Criminal Syndicalism trial that Dymond or Townsend or Coutts has an explosion or jail riot in the paid press? You surely must be aware of the fact that all the workingmen in the I. W. W. are not insane to blow up the products of their toil, as they have to pay for them.

Is it through fear or ignorance that you are not willing to join a union that is willing to fight with you in every struggle? You certainly cannot beat the boss alone when a couple hundred thousand can't. Get next to yourself and join the I. W. W. It is the only union that keeps big business tamed. Get in line today.—(Del. RR-528).

THE GYPPO QUESTION

By Jack Stewart

CRANBROOK, B. C.—In view of the insidious propaganda put out, possibly by the Lumber Barons, I have been asked by the membership of this distrnct to write an article on the gyppo question.

As we will be a hundred per cent organization in the near future it will be hard for the boss to have non-Union Workers in his camps. Therefore, as the majority of the membership are against gyppoing, it would be a simple matter to do away with it by organized effort concentrated on any particular place.

During the period the O. B. U. were organizing in this district the workers fell for such talk about gyppoing. The result was the great majority followed the line of least resistance and went gyppoing. The final result was that they quarreled among themselves and the organization went into the discard. Fellow Workers, let us learn by past mistakes, to conserve the great power we have in our hands, and use it right.

Looking at it from an economic standpoint the average worker wonders why the boss can pay him such a high price for gyppoing. If he would study the question deeply, he would find that he works the first three months for a high price and the remaining nine months for his board. This has been proved by past experience. The average gyppos do two men's work and therefore do a great many men out of a job; also increase production and help to defeat themselves in the end.

A worker can only give away so much of his life-energy, and when that becomes exhausted he has to rest up. By that time the boss has decided he has enough logs ahead. Then he puts the workers on by the day or cuts the price on the log. Then the gyppo grumbles about the pay, and the grub, and accomodations, when there is no one to blame but himself. He has speeded up production so much that the boss expects him to do as much when he is working for his board.

A worker who gyppos is only a child in mind as we will prove when we follow his actions when he comes to town to rest up. He goes around the hotels, meets some Fellow Workers, shakes hands with them, and proceeds to brag about the big money he made gyppoing.

The Fellow Workers look at him in awe, which is all very flattering to the gyppo, and he immediately proceeds to buy them all a drink. All you have to do is to look at a gyppo with awe and he will buy you all the drinks you want. The result of all this is he gets on a big drunk, blows his stake and has to go back to work for next to nothing. The boss will probably come around about six months later looking for good gyppos; all he has to do is to throw them ginger-snaps and they will follow him out to the camp.

Fellow Workers, how long are we going to be such spineless, brainless idiots to fall for such stuff as that? Let us all get together. Let "All for one and one for All" be our motto.



ODDS and ENDS

France has invented a warplane that will fly where it is sent—guided by radio—with no one aboard. It is thought that this machine will make life uncertain for the parasites and that they will "call the game" in favor of peace. Don't you believe it. They still can declare for war when they want to thin us out, move into another country themselves, send enemy planes to drop bombs down our collar and leave us to mourn our shredded dead.

* * *

It may interest the members of the I. W. W., especially the dirt movers and harvest hands, to know that Mathilde McCormick, daughter of the Harvester King, and Max Oser were married secretly in London. Why all that secrecy? We're sure to find it out sooner or later. Max, it will be remembered, is a Swiss riding master, which office is about the same as a barn boss or a "corral-dog" in this country. Although Americans are notoriously poor riders, many of us woefully out of practice, we feel that with proper encouragement we could excel even Max himself. Oh Mathilde, how could you do it?

* * *

"The supreme court decided the minimum wage law for women is unconstitutional." Sure it is. But you can join the Wobblies and charge the maximum wage for your labor, if you so desire. Nothing unconstitutional about us. We've got a constitution like a mountain goat.

* * *

Political prisoners can be freed, but only with a general strike. The bosses are patiently waiting to see if we really mean what we preach; will we really hang our mitts on the nail. What, with preachers praying for their release; Wobblies laying off work for their release; we have a combination hard to beat and it should go far to convince the most skeptical that the people of these United States have ceased to be vindictive.

* * *

"With malice toward none and charity toward all."

—T-Bone Slim.

Strike---Strike

(After Fitzgreen Halleck)

Strike! till they sit by their home fires,
Strike! till the foe first wavers, tires,
And then gives away;
Strike! till each great door open swinging,
Down through the years sends its glad fame
ringing,
This fateful May.
Strike! till the husband's arms are clasping,
Till the glad father's arms are grasping
That long withheld;
Give to the young man the open spaces,
All that so long for, with friendly faces,
His throat has swelled.
Strike! drop to earth every axe and ham-
mer,
Lift up our cry till its mighty clamor
Sounds high and low;
Strike! with the strength of one arm de-
scending,
That leaves the steel doors crashing, rend-
ing,
With one great blow.

Vera Moller.

Tear Down the Bars

Take up the slogan, send it far,
Oh fellow workers all,
When first we strike, and to the earth
The idle tools shall fall;
"Bring forth the prisoners to the light,
The sunshine and the stars,
The men whose crime was but to think;
Tear down, tear down the bars."

This is the solemn pledge we made,
The pledge we vow to keep,
Before we ask for shorter hours
And softer beds to sleep.
Take up the slogan, send it far,
And send it to the stars,
"Bring forth the martyrs for the cause,
Tear down, tear down the bars!"

Vera Moller.

WORK AND PRAY; LIVE ON HAY

That the workers should pray to Jesus for higher wages and not go on strike was the theory expounded to the wage slaves last Sunday afternoon.

This interesting sermon took place in front of Our House, the boycotted restaurant that helped frame the Centralia I. W. W. The speaker was evidently a member of the Chamber of Commerce and looked well fed and prosperous. He waved his diamond ring, which encircled one of his fingers on an uncalloused hand, and clearly showed the workers the error of their ways.

"By working hard and faithfully, even if the wages are not high, you can become a success. If not on this earth, you will surely receive your reward up there," pointing skyward. Our gaze followed the direction in which his jeweled hand was pointing and beheld, not the Holy Ghost circling around amongst the clouds, but a bombing plane belonging to the U. S. Army.

Can he have had some hidden meaning to convey? Surely he could not have connected up that craft of destruction with the divine spirits. Is it possible that the man had been drinking?

Our House speakers can be heard every evening and their speeches are very enlightening indeed. One of them claimed he was full of the spirit of the Holy Ghost, but his breath smelled like denatured alcohol. Give these noble men your support, fellow workers. By dropping a few dimes in the hat when they pass it around you will get prayed for and receive higher wages in the next world. Amen.—(E. H. H.)

Have you anything to say
That will bring us courage new?
Yes, O. B. U.

Scatter sunshine on our way,
Help us in the work we do?
Yes, O. B. U.

My credentials, No. LU-234, have been lost. I lined up Fellow Worker W. M. Kenedell, April 15, and I think that he may have picked them up by mistake. Any fellow worker seeing them pick up on sight.—(Mickey Murphy, Box 653, Aberdeen, Wash.).

JOB NEWS

Most of the camps are out on strike for the release of class-war prisoners, shorter hours, no blanket rolls, better wages, abolition of the employment sharks, better camp conditions, etc. The others ought to be on strike.

STILL BATTLING AGAINST STONE AND WEBSTER

PALMER, Wash.— [illegible]

MONTREAL UNIONS WILL HEAR OF JIM LARKIN

MONTREAL, Canada.—Correspondence from Jim Larkin, deported Irish labor agitator, was read at the executive meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, stating [illegible] reasons were given officially for his deportation. Following the [illegible] on the subject it was ascertained at the Department of Immigration that Larkin was a prohibited entrant into Canada on two counts: one being that he had served a jail sentence. Larkin was deported some weeks ago when he came to Canada from Boston. He was taken off the train and detained at the offices of the said Department. He was kept there for several weeks and was then sent back to the land of prohibition and moonshine, so to speak. Unfair treatment was alleged by Larkin, who, in a letter read to the T. and L. Council, denied absolutely that he had refused to answer questions which were put to him by the immigration officers.—[illegible] The official's answer given by the Minister of Immigration on the floor of the House of Commons in reply to a question by J. S. Woodsworth, M. P., was not true, he wrote.

[illegible]

OUR HOUSE WAITERS NOT WANTED ANYWHERE ELSE

[illegible]

NEGRO WANTS SOLIDARITY

The international aspects of capitalism become more manifest daily. Its tools, such as detective agencies, also are international [illegible]

[illegible]

THE "CATCH 'EM UNION" APPEARS TO BE ALL IN

MONTREAL, Canada.— [illegible]

THE GENERAL STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

44. Logging camp at Mt. Baker, walkout nearly complete.

45. [illegible] Logging Co. All out.

46. Sauk River Logging Co., Darrington, Wash. Closed down.

47. R. C. Morris, Skagit project. [illegible] men out.

48. Raymond Lumber Co., Bedford camp. All out.

Sixteen More Badly Crippled

The following camps did not strike completely. Actual logging is not progressing except very slowly. The camps will be picketed, and the workers of the Northwest will once again [illegible] the men remaining at work, before branding them as scabs. The life of the scab will not be an easy one when this strike is over.

1. [illegible] Logging Co. 75 per cent of the men are out.

2. Everett Logging Co., Trinidy, Wash. Forty men quit. 25 men were fired, leaving 20 men on the job.

3. Waite Mill & Timber Co., Granite Falls. 40 per cent out.

4. Wallace Falls Timber Co., Gold Bar, Wash. Fifty per cent out.

5. B. & H. Logging Co., Redmond, Wash. Thirty-three per cent out.

6. Stetson-Post Lumber Co., Maple Valley, Wash. Fifty per cent out.

7. Tacoma-St. Paul Lumber Co. Twenty-two men out. 18 remained on the job.

8. Ferrum Logging Co. One hundred men out. 20 remained at work.

9. English Lumber Co., Mt. Vernon, Wash., Camps 7 and 8. Forty per cent of the men are out.

10. North Bend Lumber Co. One hundred men out. 30 stayed.

11. Panther Lake Logging Co., Three Lakes, Wash., Camp 11. 50 per cent out.

12. Eagle Falls Lumber Co. 75 per cent out.

13. Trout Creek Logging Co., Index, Wash. 50 per cent out.

14. Danaher Lumber Co., Darrington, Wash. Two sides closed down, one working; about 250 men out.

15. Monroe Logging Co. 70 per cent out.

16. Nemah River Logging Co., Nemah, Wash. 75 per cent out.

Demands at Merrill and Ring, Camps 1 and 2

PYSHT, Wash.—Merrill and Ring Camps 1 and 2, rigging camps, walked out. Everybody out but the cooks. Demands were presented. They included release of political prisoners, to and from work on company time, abolishing of the contract system, no double bunks, meals to be furnished whenever he requests, more sanitary conditions. At headquarters camp one man who worked during 1917 strike and who was constantly in the employ of the company for 11 years, came out this time.

So many loggers in Port Angeles that it is impossible to obtain a room.

It has been discovered that it costs this outfit $15,000 per month to keep closed down.

They Left the Employ of the Tacoma St. Paul

One of the lumber companies did some sleuthing and discovered about a week ago that there was going to be a strike on May 1. The superintendent thought it was a political undertaking. He disapproved of it and the following notice was posted:

"To the Employees of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company Camps:

"In view of the fact that the I. W. W. contemplate a general strike on May 1st, 1923, and not knowing what effect it will have in these camps, we think it is only fair to you to state our stand in this matter.

"It is the policy of the management of this company to deal with their employees without any outside interference, and while we ask for your co-operation regardless of your political belief, we wish it understood that there will be no shut down in these camps on May 1st. Everyone employed here is asked to report for duty that day as usual. Those failing to report on that day will be considered as having left the employ of the company.

"ST. PAUL & TACOMA LUMBER CO.,

"A. P. LEROUX,

"Superintendent."

The poor fellow is probably under the impression that numerous of his employees have left the service of the company, as events show that three-quarters of his crew quit on him.

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NEW ORLEANS, La., April 26.—By Wire to Industrial Worker.—A mass meeting was held on the day of the general strike, and 300 workers indorsed the movement. Initiations began to increase in number beyond any expectation. Everyone is enthusiastic and hopes are held that the unorganized A. F. of L. workmen will ignore their unfair contract with the bosses and tie up the port.

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SEATTLE, Wash.—The first act of violence took place in the general strike on April 26. It was committed by the police. Three men were arrested and one was clubbed by a policeman. They were picketing the waterfront.

The first fellow worker was accused of distributing strike bills, and the case was dismissed. The other two had their trial set for April 27, 10 a. m.

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The Demands at Davis Hough

A meeting was held at Davis Hough Camp, Oregon, and the following demands voted upon:

1. Release of all class-war prisoners.

2. Abolition of all piece and contract work.

3. Eight hours from camp to camp.

4. Improved sanitary conditions, hot and cold water, shower baths and dry house. That sanitary toilets be at least 200 feet from bunkhouses.

5. That blankets, pillows, new mattresses and linen be furnished, and linen changed at least once a week. That all top bunks be removed and bedmakers be employed by company.

6. That quality of food be improved. That crockery dishes replace enamel ones now in use. That a pastry cook and plenty of help be furnished the cook.

7. That a minimum wage of $5 per day be paid, all overtime and Sunday work to be paid at time and a half. (No overtime or Sunday work to be done except in case of emergency). That regular pay days be at least twice a month.

8. That there be no discrimination against members of the I. W. W. That all mail be allowed to go through the office without censorship.

The Demands in Centralia

Issued at Centralia By Centralia General Strike Committee

Fellow Workers, men and women, and all lovers of freedom, we have come to the conclusion that we have to use our economic power and we have called the General Strike

INTERNATIONAL PROTEST—APPEAL TO MEXICANS TO SUPPORT GENERAL STRIKE

The strike committee has begun to issue literature in foreign languages. Hearing that a considerable number of Mexican workers were shipped for the lumber camps, and might be used as strike breakers, a South American fellow worker was authorized to write a leaflet addressed particularly to Latin Americans, and copies are now ready for free distribution. Delegates who find themselves in territory where Spaniards, Mexicans, or South Americans (except Brazilians) are working are urged to write to Box 166, Seattle, for copies.

• • •

This is a translation of the leaflet, which is in the Spanish language.

Comrades—

On May 1st a general strike will be called of all the workers of this country, and of all the world, to free all political prisoners, among them a few Spanish-American fellow workers.

The strike will be called on May 1 and will terminate when all political prisoners will be set free.

These political prisoners have been imprisoned to satisfy the bourgeois spirit of vengeance against militant members of the working class.

Fellow Workers, if on May 1 you do not go out on strike and make common cause with the rest of the class-conscious workers, you will commit a heinous offense, besides actually taking bread from the mouths of those who have declared themselves loyal and militant toward our imprisoned fellow workers, whose only crime has been to struggle for the moral and social betterment of all exploited.

It behooves you not to betray our cause by breaking this strike. We rely on you to join with us in this spirited protest. The Spanish fellow workers have never been backward when the time has come to protest against this infamy. Our noble race has always been foremost in vindicating the right to protest against crimes perpetrated on the working class.

For the memory of our martyred comrade, Ricardo Flores Magon, late member of this organization, and illustrious son of Mexico, your duty is to go on strike with the rest, and urge others to make a solidaric effort to make universal protest.

For the highest principles animating our race, we are

Fraternally yours,

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD (I. W. W.)

on the morning of April 25, 1923, for the release of all Class War Prisoners, the only effective appeal to big business, which is responsible for their imprisonment.

The United States government refuses to release men who were sentenced under War Laws, that have since been repealed. Fifty-three of these prisoners are in Leavenworth. Forty-one of these prisoners are members of the I. W. W. All other nations engaged in the World War have released their war time prisoners, while this government has released all spies, dynamiters, and all men charged with promoting armed insurrection.

Amnesty pleas have failed. Amnesty petitions and thousands of letters have been sent to the government without effect. Preachers, politicians and citizens—soldiers and sailors' organizations, and labor unions of all kinds have entered their protest against the retention of these men. Monster amnesty meetings have been held and committees of prominent people have visited the President while powerful newspapers have urged their release. We have two more means left to be used. They are the Strike and the Boycott, and they have forced us to use them.

First Demand: The immediate and unconditional release of the eight Centralia Defendants, Eugene Barnett, O. C. Bland, Bert Bland, James McInerney, John Lamb, Ray Becker, Britt Smith, and Loren Roberts, and Ford and Suhr, and Mooney and Billings, and Sacco and Vanzetti, and fifty-three in the Leavenworth penitentiary, and any and all persons held in prison in the United States under the criminal syndicalism and sedition laws, and war time measures, and any and all other persons held in jail for their opinions.

Second Demand: Eight hours from Camp to Camp.

Third Demand: That companies furnish sanitary beds with clean linen at least once a week.

Fourth Demand: That clean and sanitary bath-houses be maintained in all camps.

Fifth Demand: That employment offices be established by employer and that no fee be charged for the jobs.

Sixth Demand: That all top bunks be removed.

Seventh Demand: That all safety rules be observed.

Eighth Demand: That all Sunday work and overtime be paid for at the rate of time and one half and that no work be done on Sunday except if absolutely necessary.

Ninth Demand: That all mail matter be allowed to come into the camps without censorship of any kind.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED STRIKE COMMITTEE.

(Card Numbers 787279, 428921, 796498, 781862, 342485, 783176).

• • •

The First Report To Reach Seattle

CLEAR LAKE, Wash.—Clear Lake Lumber Co. is the first victim of the General Strike. Camp three went out clean. There were about 130 men. All the head loaders and all the loosetenders came out. The gypsies also came out. About 15 men stayed in. Camp two is out about 70 per cent. Arrangements are made in Sedro Woolley to picket from that end. Deputy sheriff came to each camp but had nothing to do as there was no violence.

There is no logging. The camps are tied up.

The strike bulletin came out Monday night, and it was intended to wait until the 25th and make a big showing. There was a bunch of 75 or so though, who couldn't wait, and went down Tuesday night.

There is an A. F. of L. pile-driver who is trying to recruit scabs in Seattle for Camp three.

Delegates did a lot of business. Lined up lots of young fellows.

• • •

Grayland Clam Diggers Join in Strike

GRAYLAND, Wash.—We, the clam diggers and cleaners, are not dead to the world as the outside might think, because nothing appears in the papers stating our activities.

A regular business meeting is held once a week every Tuesday, and a dance every Wednesday. Thursday evening we hold an educational meeting. At these meetings a certain topic is brought up for discussion. Have had some good discussion on topics concerning workers in their struggle with capitalism. The topic for tonight: "Is Industrial Unionism Sufficient to Perform the Social Revolution?"

At our business meeting a strike committee was elected. So far the committee has arranged two mass meetings. One was held last Sunday; the other, an open air meeting, was held Tuesday afternoon at 5 p. m. At both meetings the majority were in favor of going on a sympathetic strike whenever the strike is called.

There are several delegates here and new members have been lined up, which adds more strength to our future actions.—(717589).

• • •

One Boss Who Knew No Use to Hire

POWERS, Oregon.—I arrived in the home of the lumber barons this morning. Shortly after arriving I met the big chief and asked him for a job. What do you suppose he answered, and with a straight face too. "No, I am sorry, but all my camps are full handed." What do you know about that. If I ever tried to tell one like that I am afraid I would choke to death. But never mind, he saved me the trouble of visiting all of his camps. You see my intentions were to leave a few strike bulletins in each camp, and when I have good intentions I generally find some way to carry them out, as he will find out when he wakes up tomorrow.

Well, boys, seeing the strike is well advertised in this part of the country, I can lay down and enjoy a good night's sleep and dream of the good times coming when the slaves have all seen the light and joined the I. W. W. and all our fellow workers are out of the jails.—(Del. LU-1068).

• • •

CEDAR GROVE—A 30 per cent walkout took place at Stetson & Post's camp on April 20, when one of the rigging crew was fired. The men are back on the job, and another walk-out was scheduled for the day of the big strike.

• • •

PRIEST RIVER, Idaho.—Beardmore's camp came off to a man. As far as the river drivers are concerned, they are all on strike. But in Camps 1 and 2 there are some home guards and some scabs from the shop crafts strike, and they stayed on the job.

• • •

Creston, B. C.—I took a trip down to Creston this morning with my bindle on my back. I came into town from an unexpected point but did not go far until a picket had me. It would do anybody good to go there and see how interested the strikers are in keeping their job picketed. There is nobody slipping by them and they are all very enthusiastic. They have the drive tied up and no logs moving and the boss is already beginning to weep. The sentiment is good and with the solidarity of the strikers as shown, they should win in a few days.—(Del. LU-451).

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STILLWATER, Wash.—Cherry Valley Logging Co. is on strike. Camp 2 and Camp 3 are out. Camp 2 is out solid and Camp 3 has about 15 men left in it. There were six train crews, and out of these one man came out. There are 22 men in these train crews. Consider the difference between the way the loggers acted and the way the train crews acted.

I do not believe that there has been enough educational work done amongst the train men in the camps, or that they have understood what has been done. There do not seem to be any group of men so "simplified" as the train gangs in the woods.

Having followed that line of work off and on since 1911, I think that I know what I am talking about; the railroad men will not join the I. W. W. as they consider themselves better than the loggers. If anything comes up in the camps you never see the trails walk out or come out with the rest of the crew; they work any and all hours, and they do it for straight time, and frequently they do not even get that on lots of jobs.

In the winter of '18 and '19 they organized a union called the L. E. T. It was organized for the purpose of protecting the jobs. They thought that they could prevent the breaking of new men and thus form a job trust; but they scabbed themselves out of existence. Now I would like to see the loggers pay a little more attention to the men on the trains, especially at this time, as the big things we are planning to do this spring will, or ought to show who is who in the woods; now if these men do not respond when a strike is called this spring, well, all that I have got to say is, "Don't forget who they are and treat them accordingly. I am yours for solidarity.—(An Ex-Engineer, 480764).

EVERETT, Wash.—The Everett Prison Comfort Club wishes to acknowledge receipt of $11.60 from the workers of the Sauk River Logging Camp, collected by Del. LU-304.

Fellow Worker Arnold Hobert died in a hospital in Everett about ten days ago. Any one knowing his relatives or friends, communicate with Nels Peterson, Secretary, Everett Branch, Box 641, Everett.

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expires with the next issue. Renew in time to avoid missing any numbers. We print twice a week now.

The California Branch of the General Defense acknowledges with appreciation a check for $66.25 which was the proceeds of an entertainment given by the Finnish Athletic Association of Red Lodge, Montana.

BIG OLE, TOWN CLOWN AT ASHLAND, SEIZING CARDS

When Fellow Worker John Haering, delegate LU-402, was passing through Ashland, Oregon, last week he was picked up by Big Ole, the town clown, taken into a small room and given the choice of destroying his card and supplies, or having something very inconvenient happen to him. He refused to destroy his supplies and said he was ready to be locked up. Ole told him nothing had been mentioned about jail, but that "something inconvenient would happen." The bluff didn't work. So Ole took the card and supplies and threw them in the stove. There was no fire burning and there is a possibility that they might be salvaged and passed along to someone of Ole's breed to make use of. Look out for them.—(Del. LU-402).

ELMER SMITH WILL SPEAK

As a fitting climax of our May Day celebration a mass meeting has been arranged at Washington hall, 14th Ave. and E. Fir St., on Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., May 1st. Speakers will include Elmer Smith, Geo. Vanderveer and Robt. Whitaker. All workers may attend after their outing at the picnic during the day, as both of these affairs are for the release of Industrial and Class War Prisoners.

Meetings AND Lectures

Seattle—[illegible]

Tacoma—1554 Market St.

Everett—[illegible]

Centralia—Labor Temple

Aberdeen—[illegible]

Port Angeles—[illegible]

Vancouver, B. C.—152 Cordova [illegible]

Portland—[illegible] Second St.

Bellingham, [illegible]

Spokane—[illegible]

Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Rhinelander, Wis., Labor Temple

BOYCOTTS

"The Boycott and the General Strike are great weapons. [illegible] use of them at all times."—[illegible] Smith.

[illegible]